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# THE CITIZEN.

AN INDEPENDENT  
WEEKLY

Circulation, 1900.

Devoted to the Interests of the Home, School, and Farm.

50 c a Year.

VOL. I.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JULY 19, 1899.

NO. 5.

## THE CITIZEN

T. G. PASCO,  
EDITOR AND MANAGER.

Published at the office of

THE CITIZEN, Berea, Ky.

### PERSONALS

W. P. Chapman was here Sunday. Prof. Marsh is at the Clay Co. Institute.

J. M. Benge visited Jackson county last week.

Dr. Davis and E. M. Preston visited Newby Monday.

Geo. W. Gentry, of Silver Creek, was here Sunday.

Mrs. Martin left yesterday for a month at Chautauqua.

E. W. Baker, of Wallace, attended church at Berea Sunday.

Mrs. Yocum is in attendance at the institute at Booneville this week.

Prof. and Mrs. Dodge returned home Friday after a visit at Lexington.

Miss Sarah Jerman expects to teach at Blue Grass, this county, the coming term.

Charles Davis, of Elwood, Ind., arrived in town Saturday to visit relatives.

C. W. Gould and Sharp Holmes are assistant "bosses" on the Penniman excursion.

H. C. Tinsley attended the institute at Danville and the convention at Lexington.

Prof. Lehmann, Oberlin, O., spent last Sunday here, leading the music of the day.

Wesley and Norman Frost, sons of the President, are visiting friends in Clay county.

Miss Carrie Woods is a member of the Chautauqua Choir of over three hundred voices.

Miss Ida Gay returned home last Saturday after a visit in Louisville and Elwood, Ind.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. P. Morgan, of Winchester, visited Mrs. Talitha Morgan last week.

A. B. Sparks, Ex-county Attorney for Clay, passed through here Sunday on his way home.

Maurice Yocum leaves next Saturday on his way to spend the summer and fall with his grandmother.

Rev. and Mrs. William Lodwick, formerly teachers of music in Berea, are located at Stewartville, Minn.

S. E. Welch, J. M. Hart, and L. V. Dodge were at Lexington attending the convention last week.

C. F. Hanson went with the Penniman excursion as far as Clear Creek tanyard and remained over Sunday.

Miss Carrie Butler, of Wildie, Miss Munday, of Stanford, and Miss Witt, of Kingston, visited Mrs. Branaman last week.

Misses Carrie Woods and Pearl Baker left Chautauqua July 15th for a short trip to Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario.

Mrs. Mary Branaman Brown left Monday for her home in Chicago, after a visit with relatives and friends in this vicinity.

Miss Josephine A. Robinson leaves Prescott, Wis., tomorrow for Meredith Center, N. H., going by the way of the lakes from Duluth to Buffalo.

Mr. L. T. Shangle, one of Mrs. Yocum's childhood friends, who has been visiting here, left last week for Milford, O., where he visits a short time before returning to his home in Oskaloosa, Ia.

The many friends of Tutor Matheny will be sorry to learn that his wife has not been well this summer. With his usual energy Tutor proposes to attend to the matter, and has given up his study for the summer and taken her to Wyoming. He hopes to be back in Berea for extension work some time this fall.

### LOCALS

It is not a brave man who waits until the leaves are out before he shoots. The Mormons promise us a heaven on earth—but it is a very earthly heaven.

The Lord has sent rain—let us say as much in thanksgiving as we said in complaints.

If you like THE CITIZEN, and wish to know what is for your advantage, send in your subscription.

The Free Schools are opening—a man who does not send his children might as well put out their eyes.

Subscriptions are coming in fast; let's have yours.

The work train has been at Boone's Gap several days.

Government surveyors are locating a lock at Valley View.

Electric lights are to have a trial run at Richmond this week.

P. B. Broadus announces himself as candidate for sheriff on the Democratic ticket.

Squire E. C. Million is being urged to run for County Judge on the Republican ticket.

The Kentucky Conference of the M. E. Church South, will meet at Carlisle August 30.

Harwood received fifteen orders for tombstones in one week from Clay county recently.

If the average man would hold on to the money he earns like he does that which he owes, he would be rich.

By mistake last week, Dr. Robinson instead of Dr. Cornelius was mentioned as inserting an eye for Joe Purvis.

M. K. Pasco has some blue grass on his farm which is fully three feet tall. It is known as the English variety.

A Madison man claims to have killed sixty-six snakes at one stroke with a club. He must have accidentally struck the jug.

J. W. Crooke, of Richmond, has made application for a charter to establish the "United States National Bank of Havana, Cuba," with a capital of \$200,000.

Attention is called to the School Items in another column. Teachers and others having interesting items are requested to send them in.

Mrs. Rowlett, an up-to-date dressmaker, of near Paint Lick, is staying at P. M. Reynolds' for a few weeks and offers her services to any who need them.

The Lexington Chautauqua is on its feet at last. It was announced from the stage that all debts are now paid and there are \$1,000 in the treasury.

The berry crop in this locality has been very short on account of the dry weather. The rains on Sunday and Monday will help some, but it came almost too late.

Jolly Ben Mitchell came in after the Slate Lick picnic last Wednesday and left some very nice cake with the editor, as a souvenir. The editor is all ways at home to such callers.

Rev. J. D. Nutting and Prof. Marsh conducted anti-Mormon meetings at Withers and Boone's Gap last week and at McKee, Maulden, New Hope, and at Booneville this week.

Manchester is to have telephone connection with the outside world. Articles of incorporation have been filed for the London, Livingston and Manchester Telephone company, with capital stock of \$1,000.

Squire Green B. Million, one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Madison county, was stricken with paralysis at Foxtown Saturday and was buried Monday. He was a member of the Madison Fiscal Court for years.

Last Friday a lot of dry leaves near the Industrial building caught on fire and spread rapidly until a considerable area was burned over and piles of lumber behind the building were saved only by the quick work of the boys working in the building.

At the Town Board meeting on last Thursday night the Board elected L. A. Davis as Town Physician and T. A. Robinson as Treasurer, in place of C. F. Hanson who resigned. C. I. Ogg was recommended to the County Judge for appointment as Trustee in C. F. Hanson's place.

The L. & N., it is said, will extend its line into Clay county, and the village of Manchester will soon hear the whistle of the locomotive for the first time. Engineers are now making a survey, and as soon as it is completed work will be begun. The line will run from some point in Laurel county to Manchester.

Brother Crawford has been severely afflicted with rheumatism for some time, and sometimes he is almost unable to walk. Last week he was suffering from it and at the same time discovered that he had a hive of bees which needed to have the honey removed. He went at it, and soon was cured of his rheumatism, as he made tracks for the house at a 2:40 gait when a bee crept quietly up his trousers leg and carefully prodded him.

A merry picnic of some of Paint Lick's best citizens was held last Wednesday at Slate Lick. There were present: Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Wallace, the Misses Francis, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Guyn, Mr. Walker Guyn, and his friends Messrs. McBride of Louisville, and Lowry of Nickolasville, Rev. and Mrs. L. R. Echols, of South Carolina, Mrs. Wm. Anderson, Mrs. Robinson, Misses Fanny and Jennie Parks, Mr. James Ballard and Miss Ballard.

Mr. Penniman's party of excursionists started in good shape on Saturday. It included the Chapmans who went last year, Col. Sprague and family, New York, Miss Semple and the Wilder, of Louisville, Mrs. Desha Breckenridge and Miss Pettit of Lexington, Rev. G. W. Stearns and Misses Redfield and Freeborn of Massachusetts, Mr. Davis of Cincinnati, Mr. Bowens of New Haven, Conn., and others. They go as far east as Wise Co., Va.

It is said that one or two men who had promised horses for the Penniman excursion took advantage of his necessity at the last moment to put up the price. Such conduct will surely react against a man and it will hurt all of us if Penniman is forced to give up these excursions or to have them start from some other point than Berea. The excursion yielded no profit last year, and is likely to be little better this year, but it is for the good of this region to have the excursions made. They bring money here, and it is a good thing to have some folks from the cities make friends with our people and learn about the beauties and the resources of our mountains.

### Convention.

The Republican Convention met at Lexington, July 12th, to nominate a State ticket. Harmony prevailed throughout all the sessions and was a pleasing contrast to the disgraceful times at the recent convention at Louisville.

The convention was organized with Judge Brecht as permanent chairman, and Albert White secretary. The following ticket was nominated: Governor—W. S. Taylor.

Lieutenant Gov.—John Marshall, Louisville.

Sec. of State—Caleb Powers, Knox. Atty Gen.—Judge Pratt, Hopkins. Auditor—J. S. Sweeney, Bourbon. Treasurer—W. R. Day—Bourbon. Supt. of Public Instruction—John Burke, Campbell.

Commissioner of Agriculture—John Throckmorton, Fayette.

### Death.

Death has again entered our midst and taken one of our number in his young manhood and in the midst of his usefulness. Mr. J. Willard Ames, who has been known to Berea people for many years was called away from earth while on his way back to Berea from Arizona, where he had gone in search of health. Just one month ago he went away but soon found he could not stand the climate, and Rev. Geo. Ames went to attend him on his way home. With difficulty he came as far as near Little Rock, Ark., where he died Sunday morning.

Mr. Ames arrived here with the body Tuesday and the funeral services will be held to-day, conducted by Rev. M. K. Pasco, the interment in the Berea cemetery following.

Willard was an industrious, honest young man, and had many friends in Berea and elsewhere. He was a fine business man and very competent druggist, having completed the course in pharmacy at Ann Arbor three years ago. Mr. Welch speaks in the highest terms of him as a faithful and very efficient clerk and one whose place will be hard to fill. In his death we lose a promising young man, one who will be greatly missed, for he was always kind and generous, and friendly with all. The sorrowing friends and relatives have the sympathy of all in their bereavement.

### The Mormons.

Chief points in sermon by Rev. John D. Nutting, of Utah, in the Berea Church-house, July 16.

"Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves." Matthew 7: 15.

We shall all agree that right views about religion are very important. After living many years in Utah, where the majority of the people are mormons, I feel able to tell something of the doctrines and practices of this false religion. And as I learn that the mormons are sending their missionaries into this region to convert you from Christianity to mormonism, I am here to sound a note of alarm.

I have here to say to you first of all that the so-called mormon elders, who are at work attempting to proselyte Christian people, are acting the part of wolves in sheep's clothing. They do not tell the real doctrines of mormonism nor reveal its practical workings. Thousands of poor people have been deceived by them and have gone to Utah only to meet bitter disappointment, and thousands more who have started out to follow these false guides have found that they did not know what they were doing.

In the first place, the mormon doctrines are very different from those suggested by the little card which the mormon elders distribute from house to house. For instance, the first article reads, "We believe in God, the eternal Father, and in his son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost." Any Christian might say the same, but the question is what do they believe about God and about Christ and about the Holy Ghost. The Mohammedans believe in God and in Jesus Christ and in the Bible even, but they also believe in the Koran, and the teachings of the Koran practically set aside the teachings of the Bible. So the mormons, though they claim to believe in the Bible, believe also in the Book of Mormon, which is a fraud and a cheat, and in what they call the present day revelations, so that the head men of the mormon church claim the right any day to set aside the teachings of the Bible.

The Mormons believe in a God who is only an exalted man, a God who has flesh and, who is really no other than Adam. That is what Joseph Smith and Brigham Young both taught, and what is taught today.

They believe in Jesus Christ as a man. They claim that he had three wives when he lived in this world. They say that Christ and God are two persons, in the same sense that John and Peter are two persons. And when they say they believe in the Holy Spirit, they teach that it is nothing but a form of electricity.

Another of their doctrines is that men cannot help sinning. In their catechism stands this question, "Was it necessary that Adam partake of the forbidden fruit?" "Yes." "Did Adam and Eve lament or rejoice?" They rejoiced with exceeding great joy.

Another doctrine is that the mormon priests or head men are a part of God and have the right to control the people in all things, spiritual or temporal. They claim the right to direct what business a man shall enter, and how many wives he shall have.

In investigating the practices of mormons, we must remember that mormonism has only been in existence a short time. The people who are mormons today have been greatly influenced by the Bible and they are not yet as bad as their children will be who are brought up on mormonism by itself. I can only mention one or two points. One is that the priests control absolutely the politics of their people.

Another is that they teach that it is a man's duty to have as many wives as he can support. Hundreds of sad-faced women may be seen in Utah whose happiness is destroyed by this teaching. And the example of this sensuality on the part of the mormon leaders leads to sensuality among all people. In all mormon villages are dance houses, fitted up with theatricals, where liquor is passed around, and boys and girls meet together unrestrained by the priests. And the majority of the marriages, it is believed, are forced by previous sin.

It is amazing that Christian people have not long since exposed and destroyed this great fraud. We are now organizing a society to enlighten the mormons and save the people whom these corrupt leaders are deceiving. Anyone who will hand me 10 cents or send it to my address, 739 Republic St. Cleveland, O., will receive a package of printed matter which will tell all about the mormons, and enable you to put to silence their missionaries.

Of course in practicing polygamy—the having of many wives—the mormons violate the laws of the land. They solemnly agreed to stop this when Utah was admitted as a state, but it is now carried on almost openly, as it has always been carried on in secret, and they have just elected a man named Roberts who has three women, to Congress. The christian people of the nation are rising up to protest against this great scandal.

At the close of the sermon the audience voted to send a petition to Congress for suitable action against the mormons, and a memorial was prepared and signed, to our member of Congress, asking his active service in this important cause.

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### Slate Lick.

This resort, about two miles south of us, is becoming quite popular as a place of refuge in the hot weather.

Various picnics have been held there recently and at present there are over fifty guests at the place, probably more than ever before present at one time. Robert Gillen, the clever proprietor, spares no pains to entertain royally all who stop with him, and he is evidently succeeding, as the increasing popularity of the place testifies. The water, the cool shade, and other attractions combine to lure many people of Madison and surrounding counties. Among the guests at present are the families of the following people: Samuel Lackey, and J. A. Moberly, of Madison, Samuel Cochran, Jonas Moberley, Robert Arnold, of Garrard, W. P. Pruitt, Wm Hagans, Messrs. Geo. Burton, Sen., and Geo. Burton, Jr., Kirksville, Mrs. Lucy Martin and Mrs. Jno. Galloway, Paint Lick. In addition to these families, other guests are Miss Florence Lackey, of Madison, Mr. Green of Winchester, Mrs. Nannie Gillen, of Jessamine, Mrs. Hallie Holsley, of Holden, Mo., and Mr. Allen Sebastian, of Garrard.

### School Items.

The Berea Colored School conducted by Mrs. A. W. Titus has been in successful operation two weeks.

Miss Lou Gay, the veteran of Mallory Springs Dist. has been called to teach at Silver Creek this year, which comes in the way of promotion.

Mr. J. W. Balas, the enterprising young man who holds Blue Lick School down this year, began his school last Monday with a good enrollment. Jim "ll" git thar.

Speaking of veterans, Prof. Joe Wallace will take charge of the Todd School this year. By the way, no more faithful, and painstaking public servant than "Joe" can be found.

As has been stated before the youthful hopeful, Mr. Willie Lusk, is pushing ahead teaching the young idea how to shoot in "Hayti" School, more properly, West Union. May winsome Willie succeed in his high calling.

Miss Kat's Coddington has again been chosen to teach in Berea Public School, having but recently completed a seven month's term. The clever Miss Nannie Tudor of Richmond will help Miss Kate "tote" in the Public School at Berea this year.

The Trustees, Messrs B. S. Terrill, Pleasant Evans, and Mr. Wilson are busy getting Hickory Plains School house and premises in ship-shape for occupancy by the "Old Reliable," J. W. Vanwinkle, who will move in on Monday, July 24. As Daniel Boone and his associates were pioneers and "Long Hunters" in the early settlement of Kentucky, so is the veteran Vanwinkle, a surviving pioneer in Kentucky School History. He should be demoted and sent to the legislature, (close to the penitentiary,) as a fitting reward for his arduous labor.

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# THE CITIZEN.

T. G. PASCO, Editor and Manager.

BEREA, : : KENTUCKY.

## Antonio and Gabrielle

### CHAPTER I.

PALERMO was not yet awake. Her eyes were still heavy with the night's slumbers, though here and there a shutter was flung open as the donkey-cart rattled past.

In the streets the gray mist of the sea still lingered, but the sun was struggling through and the golden glow on the red-roofed houses gave promise of a glorious day. The girl in the cart rubbed her eyes as she raised her head from the blanket and smiled:

"We will have a good day, Petro," she said.

Petro nodded, and hit the donkey with the whip. It mattered little to him whether or not the sun shone, even if it were the day of Palermo's street fair. Wine tasted as well in the tavern as under the trees, and he knew the donkey could find the road back to Castlemonte though the clouds poured rain all day.

But the girl bubbled over with happiness. She sniffed the damp air and began to sing. Petro scowled. Finally, as they came upon a square and he drew up to let the donkey stick his nose in the fountain, he said:

"I will go to the tavern, Gabrielle. You can walk to the plaza."

With that the girl jumped to the ground and took the basket he handed to her. Across the square she walked, then down a narrow street and, again turning, the boulevard, already decorated with flags and streamers, lay before her.

A few early arrivals like herself were there. Nearly all were girls, and they, too, carried baskets. Here and there a man was stretching a gay awning over the street or dusting his wares.

Gabrielle kept on her way until she reached a little shop, where a pleasant-faced old man was taking down the gratings. As he caught sight of her he came down from the bench and kissed her on the cheek.

"You are early, Gabrielle," he said.

"I have come an hour before you said so that I might help you," she answered. And, taking off her straw bonnet, she began to fly about the place, changing this vase into a new light and placing the little pieces of statuary along the shelves so that they would show to better advantage. She talked in a merry way as she moved about, and the old man smiled as he watched her. He was proud of this niece of his; proud of her pretty face, which always brought cus-



"GIVE ME ONE KISS," HE INSISTED. tomers to his shop, and prouder still of her love.

As the morning progressed, the crowds began to gather in the plaza. Fairday in Palermo is a gala event. Every man and woman puts on his and her best, bright with ribbons and decorated with flowers. They walk about in the morning, looking into the booths and eating sweetmeats. In the afternoon there are cock fights, and Punch and Judy shows and fencing bouts. Much wine is drunk, and as evening comes on there are brawls and fights at the tavern.

This day was like all other fair days. By nightfall the streets were full of roisterers. But Gabrielle did not hesitate to start out alone when Petro failed to come after her.

From the tavern came shouts and songs, but she did not heed. Straight into the drinking-room she went, and there, sure enough, was Petro, sleepy with drink, but trying to keep his eyes open, so that he could pour more of the stuff down his throat.

Gabrielle pulled him by the sleeve. He looked at her in a dazed sort of way, but made no effort to rise from the table.

"Petro, it is time we were starting," she said. "It is late, and it will take us three hours to travel the road in the dark."

Petro still stared vacantly. But the others at the table were not so stupid when they saw a pretty girl. One of them caught Gabrielle by the wrist, and, drawing her toward him, tried to kiss her. She screamed and struggled to break from him, but he held her.

"Come, now, little one; give me one kiss," he insisted.

"Petro, help me," she cried. Petro did not move.

But from another corner of the room came unexpected aid. A boy dressed like a goatherd ran up. In one hand was his whip, and with it he struck the drunkard in the face. With a cry of rage, the fellow sprang up, releasing Gabrielle's arm. The boy stepped aside as he sprang at him, and, sticking his foot out, tripped him so that he fell sprawling on the floor. A moment later the boy had seized the girl and they were running from the place.

In the tavern yard were many trees and in their shadow they sat down. Both were panting, but more from excitement than exertion. They said nothing for a time, but listened to the men in the room they had just left. They were quarreling. They cursed each other in angry tones, and finally the click of steel told the pair under the trees that they were fighting. There was a cry of pain, an oath or two, and then from the tavern door the brawlers ran, falling over each other in their drunken haste to escape from the place.

Then all was still. The boy spoke after a little.

"Shall we see what it is?" he asked the girl. He took her hand and they walked to the door. There was no living person there. The benches and tables were overturned; broken glasses were strewn over the floor, and in the center of the room upon his back and with the blood streaming from a dozen wounds lay Petro. The girl began to sob. Her companion tried to comfort her.

"It is useless to cry," said he. "Come, I will take you home."

### CHAPTER II.

High on the hills above Palermo is Castlemonte. It is a ruin now and no one has lived there since Marquis Borgatzi died, ten years ago. But at that time it was the oldest and one of the grandest castles in Sicily. Travelers always visited the place, as they do yet, but then the marquis was always there to receive them and to serve a great dinner under the trees.

It was to this place, upon whose lands her father was a tenant, that Gabrielle and her cavalier came just as day was breaking. No one was yet astir and the girl showed the boy where to put the donkey and cart. Then he followed her to her home, a cabin on the hillside.

There was excitement enough when Gabrielle's parents learned what had happened. It was useless to weep, for Petro was not worth much. And here was somebody to take his place—not so big and strong, perhaps, but he would grow. As Gabrielle said he had saved her and wanted him to remain, a place was given him at the table and he was shown to Petro's bunk in the shed. Thus it was that Antonio became a member of the household. After that he took the sheep out to their pasturage in the morning and brought them back as the sun was falling like a golden meteor into the Mediterranean.

The vineyards were not then ready to give out their harvest and Gabrielle had little to do. She used to wander out upon the hillside, where Antonio was watching and talk to him. It was beautiful there. For hours they would lie on the grass and look up into the clear blue of the heavens or watch Mount Etna as the little line of black smoke curled through the air and finally vanished. Many confidences were exchanged there, and Gabrielle promised the boy that when they were a few years older the priest in the chapel should marry them and they would have a cottage of their own.

Then there was a war and Italy was filled with armies. It was not for long, but when it was all over there was much trouble caused by bands of men which had been organized in the war. Gabrielle's father was a member of one of these societies. He violated some oath and was compelled to flee for his life. For many months he hid in the hills, occasionally visiting his family.

One night he came to them and said he was going to America. He kissed them good-by and started for a seaport town. That day his body was found alongside the road to Castlemonte. He had been stabbed in the back. Gabrielle and her mother did not remain in Sicily after that. The mother had relatives in this country, and four years ago she left her Italy and came to the United States. Antonio, lonesome and heart-broken, was left behind.

### CHAPTER III.

The other day a train from Chicago brought a car into the Union station that was filled with emigrants. They were bound for New Orleans, and they had nearly four hours to wait before their train left. They spent the time in the Midway, walking about or sitting on their bundles. Shortly after six o'clock another train bearing emigrants rolled into the train shed. They mingled with the earlier arrivals, and many found old friends whom they had not seen for years.

Near the baggage office, however, sat a young man who took no part in the conversation about him. He seemed to take no interest in what was going on.

Two women, one well along in life, the other many years younger, walked down the Midway. They looked at the emigrant who sat apart from the others. He, his attention attracted by their stopping, looked up. For a minute there was no word spoken. Then, with a glad cry, the young woman rushed up to him and, flinging her arms around his neck, began to kiss him.

People on the Midway stopped and wondered. They did not know that Gabrielle and Antonio had met again.

It was not a long story to tell. Gabrielle went to Chicago with her mother when they arrived in this country. She wrote to her old home, but none of her letters were ever answered and she ceased to write. She and her mother, she said, had decided to go to her uncle's home in New Orleans.

"Then you are going away from me so soon?" asked Antonio.

"I suppose I must," said Gabrielle.

"It is not necessary," answered he. "I am going to Chicago. I have work there. You might go with me."

Gabrielle looked down at the pavement. "Yes, if you want me."

Of course, the girl's mother objected, but Antonio finally won her consent, and she decided to return with them. And in the list of marriage licenses issued in Chicago last Tuesday appear these names: Antonio Martini, 1420 West Halstead street; Gabrielle Costi, 1420 West Halstead street.

## HANDWRITING ON THE WALL.

International Sunday School Lesson for July 23, 1899.—Text, Daniel 1:17-21.—Memory Verses, 24-28.

[Specially Adapted from Peabody's Notes.]  
GOLDEN TEXT.—God is the Judge.—Psa. 75:7.

READ Chapters 4 and 5.

LIGHT FROM OTHER SCRIPTURES.—The Judgment.—Matt. 25; Mark 13:35-36; Eccl. 11:9; 12:14; Rom. 13:10. Reverence vs. Profaneness.—Matt. 12:31, 32; the Third Commandment. Capture of Babylon.—Isa. 13:1-22; 21:9; 45:4.

TIME.—538 B. C. (Hommel makes it 539). The year that Babylon was taken by Cyrus, 40 or 50 years after our last lesson.

PLACE.—Probably in Babylon, on the Euphrates. The book of Daniel does not say where, and an inscription on a tablet speaks of him as being in Accad.

THE JEWS.—It was near the close of the twenty years' captivity, and just before the return permitted by Cyrus.

RULERS.—Nabonidus, the king of Babylon. Belshazzar, his eldest son, Cyrus, emperor of the Persians and the Manda or Nomada, and the Medes, and afterwards of Babylon.

### EXPLANATORY.

Introductory.—The new Babylonian empire was short lived, beginning with Nabu-pal-uzur, the father of Nebuchadnezzar (B. C. 526). It rose in grandeur, power and extent of dominion till Babylon was taken by Cyrus (B. C. 538-9). At the time of this lesson Nabonidus was the king. We have learned lately from the stone tablets that he had a son, Belshazzar, of whom nothing was known before. He was the crown prince, and may well have been acting as king during his father's absence from the city at this time, though he is not called king on the tablets. Neither do they say that he was the son (often equivalent to grandson in Hebrew) of Nebuchadnezzar (5:11); but there is nothing opposed to the view that Nabonidus, of another dynasty, married the daughter of Nebuchadnezzar, and thus Belshazzar would be his grandson. Belshazzar was but a youth of 14 or 16 years, rash, wild and giddy with his uncontrolled power. Secure in his defenses, he made a great feast to a thousand of the nobles. He thought how he could enrich the splendor of his feast by the sacred goblets and dishes of gold that Nebuchadnezzar had taken from the temple at Jerusalem. The wickedness of this act consisted (1) In profaning these sacred utensils to base uses. (2) Increasing the insult by doing it at a feast to an idol, thus implying that the idol was superior to the living God. (3) In doing it at an immoral and drunken revel, thus insulting the moral law of God.

Daniel Interpreting the Handwriting.—Vs. 17-28. V. 17. "Let thy gifts be to thyself." As a prophet of God he cannot speak for money or any reward. V. 18. "The most high God gave Nebuchadnezzar." The true God is shown to be over all and above all. It was not Bel or Merodach, that controlled the affairs of the world. Then Daniel repeats the story told in chap. 4. V. 22. "And thou . . . hast not humbled thine heart, though," etc.: You have not sinned through ignorance, but have gone on in a wicked course in spite of, in defiance of, God's lessons of warning. V. 23. "But hast lifted up thyself." Exalted thyself as if thou couldst defy and disobey with impunity "the Lord of heaven," the God above all, over all, as heaven envelops the earth—the God of all that greatness and purity and goodness and power which Heaven symbolizes. "Vessels of His house." From the temple of Bel, where they had been treasured up since the conqueror had carried them from Jerusalem. "Drunk wine in them." Drinking wine from the vessels taken out of Jehovah's temple in Jerusalem was intended as an insult to his majesty. V. 24. "Then was the part of the hand sent." As a warning message. V. 26. "Mene; God hath numbered thy kingdom." Counted out the term allotted to it, which has now reached its limit.—Prof. Green. "And finished it." The days of its existence are counted out in full. "Mene" is repeated for the sake of emphasis. V. 27. "Tekel;" which means weighed (hence a shekel, which was originally a certain weight), resembles a word which signified "light," light of weight, like a counterfeit coin. God had tested him, and he had failed. V. 28. "Peres" is the singular, while upharis is the plural of the same word with "u." equals "and," prefixed. It is given in v. 25 in the plural, for emphasis, just as "mene" is doubled. It means divided, but has the same consonants as Persians, and suggests them. "Thy kingdom is divided." Not divided into two parts, but broken into pieces, destroyed.

II. Daniel Rewarded.—V. 29. "Clothed Daniel with scarlet;" The royal purple. "Third ruler of the kingdom." Either, one of three; or, more probably, next under Belshazzar, who was the second, being his father, Nabonidus, the king over all.

III.—The Destruction of Babylon.—Vs. 30, 31. "In that night was Belshazzar slain." "According to Herodotus, Babylon itself was besieged by Cyrus for months, and was taken only by stratagem. The Persian invader drained off the waters of the river, and his army, under the shelter of night, crept into the city through the empty channel." V. 31. "And Darius the Median took the kingdom." No such person is known in history, as a little while ago neither Sargon nor the Hittites were known. It has generally been held by conservative writers that he reigned under Cyrus for a time.

### PRACTICAL.

Drunkenness, revelry, and excess lead to crimes which would never have been committed were the actors sober. There is a handwriting of warning and of doom on the wall for every sinner. It may be invisible for a time, like that kind of writing which is invisible till brought to the fire, or touched with chemicals, but it is written where his eye shall sometime see it.

All irreverence in the house of God, all punning and jesting with sacred things, as the Bible and hymns, all worldly use of holy time and holy things, is akin to the sin of Belshazzar.



## AN OX ON TRIAL.

Ex. 21:28-32.  
I knew an old farmer who kept a big ox. He ate a great deal but worked not a stroke.

Men put him in pound as tight as a box, And placed on his neck a big iron yoke; They fed him whole fields of the best of the corn, But he pushed like the devil with the point of his horn.

And off from his pound and his keepers he broke. With a terrible rush the pavement he'd take, Or sweep with his horns the thick-crowded street; All barriers and fences to check him he'd break.

Ah! hood and run over whomever he'd meet. His nostrils were red with the blood that he shed.

His pathway was strewn with the dying of his horn. From the thrush of his horns or the tread of his feet.

Of this horrible ox the townsmen all spoke, Of his pound and his keepers and victims, forlorn; Some said he was safe for he wore a big yoke, And others said not because of his horn.



The creature, some said, deserved to be killed; Some argued, his pound men higher should build. And instanced the market he made for the corn.

In spite of his yoke and his keepers 'twas found, Since the owner paid license and bought up the corn.

That "respectable" men would open the pound. And let out the ox, with the terrible horn; If some would complain of terror and pain, And point to the victims the monster had slain.

They were laughed at as "cranks" and hooted with scorn. A wise man, at last, with this wickedness vexed.

A volume, well-worn, from his side pocket drew; "Hear, townsmen," he said, "I'll read you a text, Which tells with the owner and ox what to do."

He read, and the people with merciless stones Crushed in the ox-monster, his horns and his bones.

Then righteously slow the ox-owner, too, —Joel Swartz, in National Advocate.

## STRONG DRINK IN HISTORY.

A Picture That Shows the Changed Attitude of Humanity Towards the Use of Alcoholic.

In Grecian history we read that Xerxes left as his most striking epithet "that he was able to drink more wine than any man in his dominions." Alexander the Great organized a drinking contest, offered a prize to the man who could drink the most. Promachus took the prize, after drinking 14 quarts of wine, the others coming near to him; but a cold wind springing up, the winner and 40 of his companions died before morning; and Alexander himself, whom our young fancies exalted as a sort of demigod, died at 32, after a drinking bout that lasted two days and two nights.

Rome passed through a session of unbounded intemperance before its downfall. We read of one man who was knighted under the name Tricongus—Three-gallon man—because he had been able to drink 12 quarts of wine at a single draught. The intemperance of our Saxon ancestors, on mead and methueglin, is sufficiently indicated in such books as Kingsley's "Hereward;" and in England drinking habits, from king and court down, were universal.

Only the fact that intoxicating drinks were very costly saved the common people from ruinous debauchery; but in the century that brought the Pilgrims to our shore the common people learned that alcohol could be made cheaply from grain; and in Switzerland, France and Holland immense amounts of gin were poured out from mammoth distilleries, and the nation, which had moderated its drinking under Cromwell, went back to more than its former excesses under the Dutch William; and in his reign the production of gin was stimulated as an encouragement to agriculture.

The effects were so disastrous as to give pause to all thoughtful people. The price of this intoxicant was ridiculously low, and shops could be seen in London placarded: "Drunk for a penny; dead drunk for twopenny; clean straw for nothing." Previously people had used beer, which was less destructive; but now parliament became alarmed, and parliament passed a law in 1736 prohibiting the use of gin.

The law was so unpopular that it ceased to be enforced after two or three years, and at the end of seven was materially modified. While the lower classes were thus being ruined by gin drinking, an almost equal havoc was being effected among the aristocracy by strong wines from Portugal, that

early in the last century were admitted under such tariff regulations as to be comparatively cheap. The taste for these spread rapidly, and the letters and diaries of the time present pictures of revolting dissipation among the land-owning governing class. Drunkenness was the to-be-expected condition, and the man who could "carry" the largest amount of port was the man of mark and won the plaudits of admiration. The most brilliant of English statesmen were incapacitated or died at 35 or 40. The better habits of to-day have much to do with the lengthened lives of such men as Brougham, Palmerston and Gladstone. No doubt the national health was impaired by the national habit of dissipation. Read the novels of the last century and see how the feast was not thought to have been worthily appreciated till a man had drunk his three bottles and was snoring in beastly unconsciousness under the table.—Independent.

## FEMALE TIPPLERS.

An Alarming Growth of Drunkenness Among the Women of France.

The progress of drunkenness in France is provoking something like dismay among all persons interested in the welfare of the population. Until comparatively recently the French lower classes drank nothing but wine; or, in the northern provinces, beer and cider. Of late years, however, the consumption of cheap and bad alcohol has increased to such an extent as to become a very serious danger to the health of the community. Intemperance is particularly rampant in Normandy and Brittany. A Rouen physician, Dr. Brunon, has just published a pamphlet on the subject, which shows the evil to be even worse than was supposed.

The special object of Dr. Brunon's investigations has been drunkenness among women. In Normandy many things have come to such a pass that the women drink even more than the men, although the latter are the most inveterate toppers in France. This state of things, in the opinion of Dr. Brunon, is due in a large measure to the exceptional facilities the women have for obtaining drink. They have no need to go to the cafes or marchands de vin—the temptation awaits them at every turn and corner, for as there are no licensing laws in France, the grocers, green grocers, coal merchants and other shopkeepers have adopted the practice of selling intoxicating drink.

The servants and other women who make their purchases in their establishments make their visits the excuse for a glass, which is often given them by the shopkeeper with a view to securing their custom. Dr. Brunon declares that a cook who does not drink to excess is almost unknown in Normandy, and he cites the most extraordinary cases of young girls of 20 and under who are already habitual drunkards. In one instance which he relates the cook was methodical enough to keep an account of her driak, which was found by her mistress, who had several times found her unconscious in the kitchen. The woman was in the habit of taking from 12 to 16 glasses of alcohol in the course of the day.

Among the working classes the necessities of life may be lacking, but there is always money enough to procure cognac, or rather so-called cognac. The bottle remains on the table throughout the day, and while the husband is away at his work the wife empties it in repeated small doses. The work girls of the great Normandy linen factories indulge three times a day in what they call an "all together" (un tout ensemble), consisting of a very little coffee and a great deal of bad brandy. In the small towns, and even in the villages, things are no better. Dr. Brunon cites a hamlet in the Vexin where the street in which the grocer's shop is found is called Dram street (Rue de la Fiole) because it is recognized that none of the women of the place ever visit the shop without consuming her petit verre. In the coast towns of Normandy the women pass their time drinking what they term, on account of its cost, "treizousous"—that is, a mixture composed of one sou's worth of sugar, two sou's worth of coffee, and ten sou's worth of brandy. Dr. Brunon's investigations merely corroborate those of previous inquiries.—Paris Cor. Pall Mall Gazette.

## NOTES OF REFORM.

Take no thought for the morrow does not mean that you shall destroy the intellect with whisky.—Sling.

Sixty thousand tons of corks are used each year for the bottled beer sold and drunk by the people of England.

The temperance people of Birmingham, Ala., have by agitation compelled the saloons to close on Sundays.—Lever.

The old false and foolish notion that lager beer is a comparatively harmless drink has been effectually exploded.—Christian Work.

It is stated that the banks in Kansas have been larger deposits in proportion to population than any other state in the union except Maine. Kansas and Maine are prohibition states.

Temperance resolutions count for nothing; some of the most ringing expressions against low down drunkenness have come from liquor organizations.—Wayne County (O.) Herald.

The Chicago Tribune, having kept a record of crime for ten years, declares that the saloon business of the United States is directly chargeable with a total of 53,436 murders between 1886 and 1896.

A movement to exclude liquor dealers from church membership has been started in Louisville, Ky., by Rev. T. T. Eaton, D. D., pastor of one of the wealthiest churches in that city. Resolutions were passed urging them to give up their business, and allowing one year in which to abandon it or leave the church.

## "Do Not Grasp at the Shadow and Lose the Substance."

Many people are but shadows of their former selves, due to neglect of health. Look out for the blood, the fountain of life, the actual substance; keep that pure by regular use of Hood's Sarsaparilla and robust health will be the result. Be sure to get only Hood's, because

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Never Disappoints

## FISH IN THE SNOWBANKS.

A Most Unique But Welcome Sort of a Snowfall Among Norwegian Mountains.

A snow avalanche with very unusual results is reported from Norway. It gave the people of Christiania something to talk about for a week. The unique phenomenon occurred among the low mountains back of the capital on March 13. There had been an extraordinary fall of snow, and then came a big thaw, which melted a great deal of the ice in the little Lilledal river. A very large number of fish had their home in this stream, and what happened to them is the unusual feature of this avalanche, says the New York Sun.

In the night a large mass of snow on the hills on one side of the stream slipped from the slopes and glided with great velocity down into the river. The face of the avalanche was about a mile in length, and for that distance it slid into the river, not sharing the river bed with the water, but violently ejecting the stream and the fish living in it.

The force of that concussion must have been very great, for the water and fish were hurled hundreds of feet. Next morning the people were very much surprised to find, high on the slopes of the hills bordering the other side of the valley, a great number of fish scattered over the snow. For some days there was a most unusual sort of fishing in progress. Men, women and children were floundering about in the snow gathering the fish in baskets, and the people living along the valley had all the fish they could eat without baiting a hook.

## NOT A FAIR TEST.

For the Victims of Rabies Died from the Treatment on the Fifth Day.

They were talking about hydrophobia and rabies. One of the party was a well-known Philadelphia physician, says the Chicago Evening News. He listened quietly to the quasi-scientific theories of the others, and when they had quite finished, one of them said: "What have you got to say about it, doctor?"

"Well," he said, thoughtfully, "I would not exactly like to say what my opinion is. I might be misreported; but I will tell you, if you like, how the disease was treated 100 or 200 years ago. At that time hydrophobia, in common with every other obscure disease, was thought to be the work of a devil, and all sorts of queer tricks were resorted to to drive him out. There is on record a case which occurred at Colchester, in England. It was a woman who had been bitten by a rabid dog. The cur was killed, of course, and the treatment of the woman was in keeping with the period. She was placed in a bath of tepid water up to her neck and ducked seven times, each time being kept under so long as she could hold her breath. This was to be repeated every seven hours for seven days, she being fed on milk only during the treatment. Unfortunately, she died on the fifth day, but the doctor gravely remarked that it was a pity, for if she had held out two days longer she would have been cured. And that is probably true."

## Miss Lockheart's LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM.

[LETTER TO MRS. PINKHAM NO. 67,104.]

"I cannot express my gratitude to you for the good that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me. I have taken five bottles of the Compound and two boxes of Liver Pills and feel better in every respect. I had suffered for years with drowsy; the veins in my limbs burst, caused from the pressure of the water. I had the worst kind of kidney trouble, fainting spells, and I could not stand long at a time. I also had female weakness and the doctor said there was a tumor in my left side. The pains I had to stand were something dreadful. A friend handed me a little book of yours, so I got your medicine and it has saved my life. I felt better from the first bottle. The bloating and the tumors have all gone and I do not suffer any pain. I am still using the Vegetable Compound and hope others may find relief as I have done from its use."—Miss N. J. LOCKHEART, Box 16, ELIZABETH, PA.

Only the women who have suffered with female troubles can fully appreciate the gratitude of those who have been restored to health.

Mrs. Pinkham responds quickly and without charge to all letters from suffering women. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

## THE JUDGES OF

**CARTER'S INK**  
are the users. More users of it than any other. Why? THE BEST!  
Costs YOU no more than the poorest!

**PISO'S CURE FOR**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.  
CONSUMPTION



### CASHIER'S HEAVY SHORTAGE.

Middlesex County Bank, of Perth Amboy, N. J., Mailed Out of Over a Hundred Thousand Dollars.

New York, July 15.—George M. Valentine, cashier of the Middlesex county bank of Perth Amboy, N. J., which was closed Friday, has surrendered himself, and is now in jail on account of a shortage in the bank's funds, which has been variously estimated all the way to \$105,000. The affair caused consternation among the business men of Perth Amboy, where the Middlesex bank was considered as strong as the eternal hills.

So panic-stricken did the residents of Perth Amboy become when it was learned that the Middlesex bank had failed to open for business as usual Friday morning, that crowds surrounded the Perth Amboy savings institution. What made the run on the savings bank appear all the more serious was the fact that the officers of the Middlesex bank and the officers of the Perth Amboy savings institution are identical, the business of both banks being transacted over the same counter.

Though it became necessary to call for the aid of the police for the purpose of maintaining order, U. B. Watson, the president of both banks, says that the funds of the Perth Amboy savings institution were not touched, that the \$300,000 deposited to the account of the savings institution is absolutely safe, and that no matter how badly the Middlesex bank has been wrecked the savings bank will be able to meet all demands made upon it by the depositors. These words of assurance from the officers of the savings bank had the effect of checking the run on this bank during the afternoon.

A detailed investigation of matters by President Watson and Robert N. Valentine, the cashier's father, showed that the cashier's checks and stubs did not correspond; that the checks called for more money than the stubs recorded, and that while taking the stub as the basis of accounting, the bank's finances would figure all right, the checks would show that the bank had been drawing heavily on its New York correspondent, the Park national bank.

The cashier in fact carried the accounts on the stubs and from them to the books correctly, but when the returns from the cashier's checks came he pocketed the difference between the stub and the check. Four or five months of this method of financing depleted the bank's reserve money and brought it to the verge of ruin. Then the cashier evidently secured a portion of the ready cash on hand and left Perth Amboy.

Thursday night the determination to close the bank was reached and Mr. Watson notified Chief of Police Burke and asked him to locate the missing cashier, Valentine, who had been in New York city, returned to Perth Amboy from Woodbridge accompanied by his counsel, Edward Savage. He declined to go into details about the shortage except to say that he was very sorry that he had got his friends into trouble and felt very bad about his wife and children.

President Watson is of the opinion that the cashier's defalcation will amount to at least \$125,000. Where the money went is unknown, as the cashier is said to have been moderate in taste and habits of life.

The Middlesex county bank was operated under a state charter and had been in operation many years.

Cashier Valentine was for years a clerk in the Park national bank of New York. In 1893 he was made cashier of the Middlesex bank. His bond was fixed for \$50,000. His relatives are wealthy and it is said they will try to make good the shortage.

New York, July 15.—The Park national bank, of this city, has obtained an attachment in the supreme court for \$31,508 against the Middlesex county bank, of Perth Amboy, N. J., \$30,203 on overdrafts, and \$1,305 due on collections. The attachment was granted by Justice Stover, of the supreme court. Deputy Sheriff McGuire attached mining stocks and bonds belonging to the bank at the office of the Park national bank.

### Two Lynchings in Texas.

Houston, Tex., July 15.—Specials to the Post tell of two lynchings in Texas Friday. Abe Brown, a Negro, who murdered and outraged a Bohemian woman Monday, was shot to death near Gilead, and an unknown Negro was lynched near Iola, Grimes county, for murdering a white boy, Lemuel Sharp.

### Lieut. Col. Smith Dead.

St. Louis, July 15.—Lieut. Col. Smith, in charge of the U. S. quarter-master's department here, died at his home Thursday night. Except for his housekeeper nobody else was in the house, his wife being absent in Arizona visiting a married daughter.

### Farm Hands Killed by Lightning.

Danville, Ill., July 15.—Day Wiegler and Otto Fisher, farm hands, were instantly killed by lightning Friday afternoon on the farm of E. B. Frank, at St. Jos. They had taken refuge from the storm in a barn. David Fisher also was stunned, but will recover.

### George Dixon Received the Decision.

Chicago, July 15.—George Dixon, the colored featherweight, got the decision in a six round bout over Eddie Santry, a local 125 pounder, at the Star theater Friday night.

### GERMAN FLAG TORN DOWN.

It Was Hoisted Over a Honolulu Hotel July 4.—Destroyed by American Soldiers.—Trouble May Arise.

HONOLULU, July 7, via Victoria, B.C., July 15.—There was a flag incident here on the Fourth of July which promises to be made an international episode. Carl Klemme, the proprietor of the Orpheum hotel, gaily decorated his building in American colors, hoisted the American flag over it and under the American flag the German flag. Later a friend of his wanted to use an American flag, and Klemme good naturedly loaned him his, leaving the German flag floating alone from the flag staff.

J. H. West saw it, and ordered Klemme to haul it down. There had been ill will between the two men before, and Klemme refused to take orders from his enemy. West thereupon gathered a lot of soldiers from the transport Sherman and showed them the German flag floating on the 4th of July in American territory. The soldiers at once proceeded to the roof, tore down the German flag and destroyed it, and put into its place some red, white and blue bunting torn from the other decorations of the building. West was Friday fined \$100 in the police court for malicious mischief and the German consul general will make a report of the matter to his government.

### NEW JERSEY NEGRO COLONY.

A Scheme to Establish One at Oak Grove Assuming Form—An Up-to-Date Town Will Be Built.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A scheme to establish a Negro colony at Oak Grove, near Flemington, N. J., is assuming form. The farm of former Sheriff W. Howard Lake has been selected as the site. Maps have been prepared on a large scale by competent engineers providing for every need of a thoroughly up to date town.

These plans contemplate a big shoe factory on the co-operative plan and the running of a branch of the Lehigh Valley railroad into the town. Part of a large grove has been set aside as a camp meeting ground. A large number of the best known colored people of the state, including many preachers and a colored Bishop, have investigated the project and given substantial aid. A tract of land has been given, it is said, to Henry C. Smith, of the Christian National Industrial and Mutual Order of New York, for an industrial school, and steps are to be taken at once for the erection of a building.

### BIG ESTATE ALMOST GONE.

The Lawyers' Fees and the Court Costs Amounted to Nearly Two Million Dollars.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 15.—It became known through papers filed in the supreme court here Friday that of the estate of Roswell S. Burrows, who died 15 years ago, but \$100,000 remains. The property at the time of Mrs. Burrows' death was worth \$2,000,000 and has not since depreciated in value, but has passed into the hands of the lawyers who have been suing the estate on behalf of clients who claimed that Burrows owed them money on loans. None of the suits have been decided, but costs and lawyers' fees have eaten up over \$1,900,000 of the estate. This fact came to light Friday when the referee appointed in one of these cases filed his report, which alleges that the money is practically all gone, and also that a son of Burrows has drawn \$50,000 more than his share of his father's property.

### FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Choctaw Indian Authorities Who Refused to Recognize a Federal Judge's Writ of Habeas Corpus in Trouble.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—It is said at the department of justice that if the Choctaw Indian authorities refused to recognize a writ of habeas corpus regularly issued by a judge of the federal court in the case of the Indian Walla Tonka, who was executed in the Indian Territory Thursday, the judge has the right to punish the offenders for contempt of court. The department of justice however, has no jurisdiction in the matter as it now stands and whether the federal judge will prosecute the Indians for contempt is a matter clearly within his discretion.

### To Fight the Wall Paper Trust.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 15.—The Pittsburgh Wall Paper Co. will have in operation at New Brighton, Pa., by September 1 one of the largest wall paper plants in the world. The company has been organized to fight the Continental Wall Paper Co., the wall paper trust. The plant will be capable of making 120,000,000 yards of wall paper yearly.

### Horn and Sheds Burned.

EATON, O., July 15.—Fire destroyed the barn and wagon shed of Anthony Yoast, a farmer living near Camden. Five buggies and a wagon, one horse, all harnesses and agricultural implements were lost. Loss \$1,500, partly insured.

### Murderer Executed.

EASTMAN, Ga., July 15.—Will Wilson, colored, was hanged here Friday for the murder of Marshal Osborn, of Chauncey county. He denied any complicity in the crime.

### HIS BATH NOT A SUCCESS.

Being in a Hurry He Forgot to Take Off His Underclothes.

It seems her husband had been out very late celebrating, and he came home in the rose flush of the morning he thought it would be a capital idea to take a bath before getting into bed. First of all and most important it would contradict any wrong impression as to his condition, as his wife sometimes had wrong impressions when he had been out late at night. Women are so suspicious.

So he went boldly to the bathroom and was soon splashing around as gayly as a canary. In fact, he created such an unusual commotion that his wife woke up and went to see what was the matter.

Suddenly he saw her gazing through the door with a look so cold and contemptuous that he struck a chill to his very heart. But he made a dive for the soap and went on industriously with his ablutions. "What are you doing there, Peter?" she asked him.

He made the effort of his life to appear debonair and perfectly sober. "Can't you see what I am doing, my dear?" he answered, with another prodigious splash. "I'm taking a bath."

"Don't you think it would be a good idea for you to take off your underclothes?" she asked him, with a frozen reflection, as she passed out of sight.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

### Startling Answer.

A Latin professor was explaining the derivation of our word "ostracism" to his class in a local academy the other day. He told the story of the early Roman republics and the scheming of the politicians of the times. He related how, when any man in the republic became obnoxious to his neighbors, they used to write his name on an oyster shell (Latin—ostrum, shell), and on the receipt of a specified number by the consuls that man was banished, killed or removed in some way from the pleasant ways of the old Romans had. When he had finished his explanation he said:

"Now, the boy here in the front seat, what did we derive from the old Latin use of the shell, which was called ostrum?"

The answer he expected was far from what he got, for the little student with spectacles in the front seat arose and delivered himself thus:

"From the Roman habit of using shells to get the best of one's case, we derive the present Coni Island shell game, which is a fascinating and costly sport."—Brooklyn Times.

### Recognized His Own Tablecloth.

The head of one of the largest dry goods houses in Chicago noticed one day recently in passing through his linen department a particularly beautiful table cloth. He stopped to admire the texture of the linen and remarked to the clerk in charge of the counter that the cloth seemed to him the handsomest he had ever had in stock. Next day he noticed that the beautiful cloth was not in the show case and was told by the clerk that it had been sold. On the evening of the same day he dined at the house of a friend, who is prominent in social affairs. Passing through the linen department on the third morning he saw the splendid tablecloth again hanging in the show case. "I thought that cloth was sold," he said to the clerk, "it was, sir, but it was returned this morning as not satisfactory." "I am surprised at that," was the answer, "for I find out that cloth last night and heard no fault found with it."—Detroit Free Press.

### The One Exception.

He—To hear you tell it, one would think I never told a single truth before we were married. She—Well, you did prevaricate to a considerable extent, but I'll give you credit for having told me the truth once.

"Indeed! And when was that, pray?" "When you proposed. Didn't you remember you said you were unworthy of me?"—Chicago Evening News.

### Comparing Notes.

"My husband," said the little lady, with pardonable pride, "bought me a season seat in the highest-priced theater in the city." "A mere trifle," sneered the impudent waiter. "My husband bought a seat in the United States senate and it cost more than the whole theater you're talking about."—Detroit Free Press.

### No employer is doing the right thing by his employee, according to the employee's friends.

No man should be hopeless so long as he has two good, honest friends—his hands. —L. A. W. Bulletin.

It is surprising how many worthless men get into good positions, but they rarely ever hold them.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

Some fathers never see their daughters excepting on pay day.—Aitchison Globe.

### THE MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 15.	
LIVE STOCK—Cattle, common	3 25 @ 4 10
Select butchers	4 70 @ 4 85
Calves—Fair to good light	6 30 @ 7 25
Hogs—Common and heavy	3 00 @ 3 00
Mixed hogs	3 25 @ 3 30
Light hogs	4 25 @ 4 40
Sheep—Choice	3 80 @ 4 15
LAMB—Spring	6 25 @ 6 70
WHEAT—Winter patent	3 30 @ 3 65
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	74 @ 75
No. 1 red	76 @ 77
Corn—No. 2 mixed	66 @ 70 1/2
Oats—No. 2	27 1/2 @ 28
Rye—No. 2	61 @ 62
HAY—Prime to Choice	12 @ 13
PROVISIONS—Mess pork	9 75 @ 9 75
BUTTER—Choice dairy	30 @ 31
Prime to choice creamery	30 @ 30
APPLES—Choice to fancy	2 25 @ 2 50
POTATOES—New crop	1 50 @ 1 75
CHICAGO.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	3 65 @ 3 75
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	74 @ 74 1/2
No. 1 red	76 @ 77
Corn—No. 2	31 1/2 @ 31 3/4
Oats—No. 2	24 1/2 @ 25
RYE—No. 2	61 @ 62
LARD—Steam	9 25 @ 9 45
NEW YORK.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	3 75 @ 4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red	74 @ 75 1/2
CO—No. 2 mixed	66 @ 68
RYE—No. 2	61 @ 62
OATS—No. 2	24 1/2 @ 25
PORK—Ham	9 00 @ 9 15
LARD—Western	9 00 @ 9 15
BALTIMORE.	
FLOUR—Family	3 25 @ 3 60
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	74 @ 75 1/2
Southern	70 @ 72
Corn—Mixed	28 @ 28 1/2
Oats—No. 2	21 @ 21 1/2
RYE—No. 2	61 @ 62
CATTLE—First quality	4 80 @ 4 85
HOGS—Western	4 50 @ 4 55
INDIANAPOLIS.	
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	74 @ 75
Corn—No. 2 mixed	66 @ 68 1/2
Oats—No. 2	27 @ 27 1/2
LOUISVILLE.	
FLOUR—Winter patent	3 75 @ 4 00
GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red	74 @ 75
Corn—Mixed	28 @ 28 1/2
Oats—No. 2	21 @ 21 1/2
PORK—Ham	9 00 @ 9 15
LARD—Steam	9 00 @ 9 15

### HIS LITTLE BUNDLE.

It Wasn't Much in Size But the Value of It Astonished the Hotel Clerk.

A quiet-looking, smooth-shaven man, with a straw hat pushed back from his forehead, registered from an adjoining parish at the Gruneyald one evening and laid a package on the counter. The package was about the size of an unabridged dictionary and was strapped up in an old newspaper that bore the stains of travel. It was tied with a piece of white cotton string. "I wish you would take care of this little bundle for me overnight," said the stranger. "All right, sir," replied the clerk, and reaching for the receipt book, proceeded to fill out a blank. "What's the value?" he asked, mechanically. "Sixty-five thousand dollars," answered the smooth-shaven man in an off-handed tone. "What!" gasped the clerk, his pen averted in mid-air and his eyes as round as art wheels. "Sixty-five thousand?" repeated the guest; "and, by the way, I guess I'll just seal up that wrapping. It seems about to fall off."

He opened the paper and disclosed a rectangular block of \$10 bills, packed as tight as sardines. They were nearly all well worn, but nevertheless the grimy mass looked strongly tempting. Its tremendous potentiality drove a spur into the imagination of the dullest chap in the corridor, and everybody began to talk what he would do if he were rich. Meanwhile the smooth-shaven man readjusted the cover, secured it with wax, pocketed his receipt and walked off. He was a country banker bringing a deposit to his local correspondent.—N. O. Times-Democrat.

### Could Remember Some Things.

Traveling Missionary—And how many children have you, Mr. Burdock? Burdock—(doubtfully)—Well, now, I dunno. There's Dick and John and Kate—wife, how many children are there around here? His Wife—Nine: five boys and four girls. Traveling Missionary—A fine family and a fine farm, Mr. Burdock. You keep stock, I presume? Farmer Burdock—Oh, yes; I've got 173 head of Jersey cattle, 589 sheep and 91 hogs.—N. Y. World.

### Curious Custom.

In China it is the custom for guests at dinner to run around between the courses. This is supposed to keep the diner's digestion in good condition, but the nervous hustling American needs something else, and there is nothing better than Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If a man or woman is suffering with constipation, indigestion or any stomach trouble, it's their fault if they don't get well. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will cure them. See that a private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the bottle.

### Against Slang.

"This slang is very annoying," said the solemn gentleman. "You remember that time my house was entered by a burglar? Well, I yelled 'robbers' with all my might, and the people thought I was yelling 'rubber' and refused to pay any attention."—Indianapolis Journal.

### Ladies Can Wear Shoes.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweaty, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores. 25c. Trial package FREE by mail. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Worth Looking Into—Willieboy—"Pa, what's a mixed metaphor?" Pa—"It's a new one on me. I'll ask my bartender when I go down town."—Philadelphia North American.

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

She—"I'm sure I've cast my bread on the water many a time, and I don't see any results." He—"No; I guess your bread would sink, dear."—Yonkers Statesman.

She—"I wouldn't marry you if you were the last man on earth." He—"You wouldn't get a horse, I'd surely have my pick then."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

### Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Is a Constitutional Cure. Price, 75c.

# CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

Bears The Signature Of *Chas. H. Fletcher* Over Thirty Years The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



## SUCCESSFUL SHOOTERS SHOOT WINCHESTER

Rifles, Repeating Shotguns, Ammunition and Loaded Shotgun Shells. Winchester guns and ammunition are the standard of the world, but they do not cost any more than poorer makes. All reliable dealers sell Winchester goods.

FREE: Send name and address on a postal for 156 page illustrated Catalogue describing all the guns and ammunition made by the

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## DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA

TEETHING POWDERS

If not kept by druggists mail 25 cents to C. J. MOFFETT, M. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.

# Antacid Child Cure is Guaranteed

To cure, or money refunded by your merchant, so why not try it? Price 50c.

### How to Reach Two Famous Resorts.

An Outing Hut from "Outing." Fast, safe, superbly equipped and most carefully governed, one need wonder at the great popularity of the New York Central. No other line affords such facilities for through travel between the East and the West as this wonderful four-track system. In the possession of the Grand Central Station, located in the heart of New York City, and within trifling distances of all first-class hotels, this railway offers greater advantages than competing lines. Spring, summer, autumn and winter, it has attractions irresistible. The great Northern Wilderness, the playground of the State, now beckons its thousands. As autumn falls, America's scenic masterpiece, far-famed Niagara, will claim its annual host of pilgrims with its majestic power, the fierce turmoil of the Whirlpool and all the picturesque surroundings, the awesome Cave of the Winds and several other minor attractions of the vicinity. And when winter comes, then the entire scene transformed to what seems a fairyland of marvelous frost dressings, of icy forts and snowy palaces; of gleaming crystal prison barriers vainly striving to bind the roaring, foaming plunge of water—will present a spectacular and mysterious beauty which is not duplicated in the world.—Outing.

### Inference.

Barnes Tormer—He who entertains the fickle public, sir, leads a dog's life. Stranger—You don't mean to tell me you are the Barker for the show?—Indianapolis Journal.

### University of Notre Dame.

We call attention of our readers to the advertisement of Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Indiana, one of the great educational institutions of the West, which appears in another column of this paper. Those of our readers who may have occasion to look up a college for their sons during the coming year would do well to correspond with the President who will send them a catalogue free of charge, as well as all particulars regarding terms, courses of studies, etc.

There is a thorough preparatory school in connection with the University in which students of all grades will have every opportunity of preparing themselves for higher studies. The Commercial Course intended for young men preparing for business may be finished in one or two years according to the ability of the student. St. Edward's hall, for boys under thirteen, is an unique department of the institution. The higher courses are thorough in every respect and students will find every opportunity of perfecting themselves in any line of work they may choose to select. Thoroughness in class-work, exactness in the care of students, and devotion to the best interests of all, are the distinguishing characteristics of Notre Dame University.

Fifty-five years of active work in the cause of education have made this institution famous all over the country.

### She Carried Him Off.

Huntley—Funny thing, that elopement of Miss Longwaite and young Snipper. Author—Elopement? That was an abduction!—Philadelphia North American.

The Best Prescription for Chills, and Fever is a bottle of GNOVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price, 50c.

A Michigan man has been telling "How to Enjoy Country Life." It's easy. Let the other fellows owe the amount of the mortgage.—Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

Don't forget if you use Putnam Fadeless Dyes you don't have to send for a package for wool and one for cotton. Each package colors all fibers.

The only people who have any excuse for having the big head are those who have never had it.—N. Y. Journal.

Pino's Cure cured me of a Throat and Lung trouble of three years' standing.—E. Cady, Huntington, Ind., Nov. 12, 1894.

A fellow with a nice string of game very rarely comes into town by a back alley.—Washington (Ia.) Democrat.

# Only Thirty and Gray

How is this? Perhaps sleepless nights caused it, or grief, or sickness, or perhaps it was care. No matter what the cause, you cannot wish to look old at thirty.

Gray hair is starved hair. The hair bulbs have been deprived of proper food or proper nerve force.

# Ayer's Hair Vigor

Increases the circulation in the scalp, gives more power to the nerves, supplies missing elements to the hair bulbs.

Used according to directions, gray hair begins to show color in a few days. Soon it has all the softness and richness of youth and the color of early life returns.

Would you like our book on the Hair? We will gladly send it to you.

**Write us!**

If you do not obtain all the benefits you expected from the Vigor, write the doctor about it. He may be able to suggest something of value to you. Address, Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

# Oklahoma Offers Opulent Opportunities

To those who desire new lands and homes; also unsurpassed chances for industrial investments by capitalists and manufacturers.

Its Farm Products in 1898 include 25,000,000 bushels of wheat, 140,000 bales of cotton, and millions of dollars worth of other grains, fruits, etc. Send for free copy of pamphlet entitled "The Truth About Oklahoma." At stated times low rate.

Homeseekers' Excursion tickets are sold via Santa Fe Route to Oklahoma.

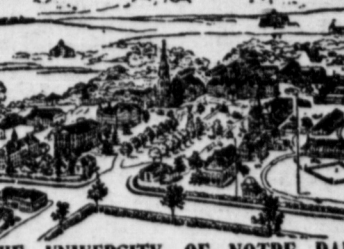
Address General Passenger Office, The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, CHICAGO.

# WHISKERS DYED

A Natural Black by Buckingham's Dye.

Price 50 cents of all druggists or R. F. Hall & Co., Nashville, N. H.

# EDUCATIONAL.



## THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

Classics, Letters, Economics and History, Journalism, Art, Science, Pharmacy, Law, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Architecture.

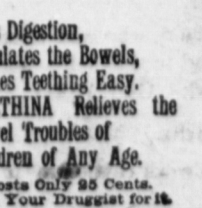
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A. N. K.—E 1769

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS please state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.



## DR. MOFFETT'S TEETHINA

TEETHING POWDERS

Aids Digestion, Regulates the Bowels, Makes Teething Easy. TEETHINA Relieves the Bowel Troubles of Children of Any Age.

Costs Only 25 Cents. Ask Your Druggist for It.



## COUNTY NEWS.

Copy for this Department must reach the editor on Saturday preceding date of issue.

### Madison County.

**Panola.**  
Miss Lillie McWhorter will teach the Green Hill school.  
John B. Ledford is teaching a choral class near McKee.

E. L. Baker and W. D. Logsdon attended the Lexington convention.  
Milton Owens and Thos. Baker, of Jessamine, are visiting friends and relatives here.

The Misses Benton and Butner, and Mr. Walter Benton are visiting their cousin, Miss Katie Benton.

ALSON BAKER.

### Owsley County.

#### South Fork:

Tutor Raymond, of Berea, paid Owsley a short visit last week.

Rev. S. K. Ramey preached at White Oak Sunday to a large audience.

Miss Nannie Reynolds, of Berea, has been visiting friends here the past week.

Mrs. J. S. Rowland, who has been dangerously ill for several weeks, is slowly improving. ELLIS SEALE.

#### Traveler's Rest.

Schools are now beginning.  
Corn crops are the worst known for years.

Owsley instructed her delegates for Taylor, and helped to nominate him.  
Your correspondent and several other Owsley people attended the Lee county convention last week.

The Circuit Court of Lee county convened at Beattyville July 10.

Sunday-school here is having a large attendance and is doing good.

A. J. BARKER.

#### Eversole.

We are glad indeed to have THE CITIZEN in our neighborhood.

Mrs. Malinda Cole, who has been sick with typhoid, is still very low, but is improving.

There has been an improvement in corn for the last two weeks. A good prospect for a fair crop.

Wm. Reynolds, of this place has again returned to Perry County where he has been hauling saw-logs for some time.

S. McGuire, dealer in monuments and tombstones, has been in our neighborhood canvassing and selling a few.

Several of the boys and girls of this place attended the funeral of Jackson Bagley at the cemetery near Booneville, last Sunday.

Preparation is being made to repair the school house in Dist. No. 28. Parents should wake to the sense of their duty and they will have a successful school.

Mr. Walter Brandenburg, formerly of Madison County, has bought A. Davidson's stock of goods, and contemplates running a full supply at the old stand.

Jacob Gabbard, the oldest man in Owsley, now 86 years old, is enjoying very good health, but is failing in strength. He says that he is ready to go when the time comes.

Mr. R. R. Wilson, one of Owsley's best and most highly appreciated citizens was taken with illness last Thursday and the physicians say that he will probably never recover.

We wish all our citizens would subscribe for THE CITIZEN that they may keep posted on local and foreign news. It gives it all, and also tells you the advantages Berea College offers. I am personally acquainted with the editor of THE CITIZEN and he is worthy of all the support that you can give him.

C. B. MOORE.

### Clay County.

#### Ammie.

Lee Doyle, son of Martin Doyle, is very sick with fever.

Deputy Stubblefield, who was shot by Mart Smith, had to have his leg and arm amputated. GEO. BAKER.

#### Onedia.

Good mules and work cattle are in demand.

Christopher Burns killed a 12-pound coon.

Chas. Singleton caught a wild turkey gobbler in a thicket.

School began here July 10, with Frank Carnahan teacher.

A. Haeker will soon return to Onedia and bring his family.

D. K. Barker of Brutus, Ky., has been here buying young cattle.

Logging is the work now. Several large contracts have been begun.

Mrs. Nancy Burns is improving, after a severe case of heart disease.

John E. Roberts has a patent on some machinery and is offered \$50,000 for it.

S. B. SAYLOR.

#### Sidell

M. H. Frederick, of Ogle, passed through here last Saturday on his way to visit friends at Dory.

James Stubblefield, who was shot in Manchester last week, is improving and says he will recover.

Montgomery Houchell died July 10th, aged 82 years. He leaves a large number of friends and relatives.

The Clay County Teachers' Institute will be held at Manchester during the week beginning July 17. Prof. M. B. Jones has been engaged as conductor.

Rev. Parsons, of Berea, and Perryman, of Middlesborough, preached at Burning Springs yesterday. They will remain in this vicinity for several days, working for the interest of the Burning Springs school.

J. D. CLARKSTON.

### Jackson County.

#### Tyner.

Teacher's Institute, at McKee, July 31.

Wolery Eversole and wife passed back through here from Brodhead last week.

Our respected postmaster, R. B. Reynolds, had a severe attack of sickness last week, but is now well again.

Some trouble arose recently between Charley Venable and another party, at Rock Spring. Some shots were fired but fortunately no one was hurt.

There is considerable dissatisfaction around here in regard to schools, school trustees, and school teachers. May the time hasten when such important work can be done successfully, satisfactorily and with cooperation. MADISON COMBS.

#### Evergreen.

Mrs. Mary Lake is very low with cancer of the stomach.

A large rattlesnake was seen in our neighborhood recently.

There seems to be a good crop of huckleberries in this section.

Miss Minnie Lake is expected home in a few days on a week's visit.

The sermon at Pine Grove Sunday was delivered by Rev. Joseph Hornsby and was well attended.

After a week's visit at home, Miss Nannie Lake returned to Disputanta, where she expects to teach.

We are glad to hear that so many of our young people have been able to secure certificates and will teach during the summer.

Rev. James Lunsford and daughter Dora, of Wallacetown, are visiting Joel Lake and family. He will preach at Cave Springs Sunday. We welcome Brother Lunsford, as he used to be pastor at Pine Grove church.

KATE S. LAKE.

#### Clover Bottom.

Miss Mary Hatfield is teaching school at Drip Rock.

Miss Mary Sparks was the guest of Miss Viola Click Sunday.

Rain is needed badly. Crops are not good because of the drought.

A large crowd attended preaching at the Kirby Knob church Sunday.

Blackberries are scarce here, but people are saving the few there are.

Miss Saphronia Kimberlin was pleasantly entertained by the Misses Hatfield, Saturday.

Mr. John Dean teaches the Long Branch School this fall. It will be his first term and we wish him much success.

Mr. Simpson Mc Guire was in this place Saturday placing a beautiful marble monument at the graves of Mr. Henry Bicknell's wife and son.

Messrs. F. C. Click and C. H. Parkey passed through here last week enroute for Fleming Co. where they will canvass for the Silver-Leaf Nurseries. M. EVA CLICK.

#### Collingsworth

Mrs. David Witt is very sick.

O. I. Carr is visiting relatives at Panola.

Louis Sandlin, of Kingston, visited relatives here last week.

Mr. H. Powell has just returned from Irvine on a business trip.

School began at Birch Lick Monday with J. M. Gilbert as teacher.

Sherman Ledford passed through here last week with a nice drove of sheep.

Mr. T. P. Marcum and Wm. Alumbaugh have been to Station Camp on a fishing trip.

In defending himself against four men recently, Marion Potter shot James Robins badly.

Mr. Chas. Hurst and Miss Hulda Morris were married July 13. Mr. Wm. Callihan and Miss Lizzie Gabbard were married July 8.

L. POWELL.

### Bell County.

#### Pineville.

Many of the Bell County boys plan to attend Berea College this winter.

Lumber hauling has begun at the head of left hand fork of straight creek.

Mr. Jno. Culton has been down with heart trouble quite a while and is not improving. He is likely to die.

Geo. W. Brooks preached at the month of Little Creek on July 16, and will hold a protracted meeting until July 23.

G. H. KNUCKLES.

#### Knuckles.

Lots of sickness in this vicinity.

Judge J. F. Neal is in the last stage of consumption.

O. V. Riley, of Bell, is very low with pneumonia and recovery is very doubtful.

John Culton, the agent for the Appalachian Land Co., is very low with consumption.

P. Hendrixson, one of Bell's best citizens, passed from this life. He leaves hosts of friends to mourn his loss.

A. J. Asher, of Pineville, has bought The Burt & Brabb Lumber Company's timber, of this place. Mr. Asher is a business man and we are glad to have him in our midst.

T. J. KNUCKLES.

### Rockcastle County.

#### Bee Lick

Rain which was badly needed fell last Wednesday.

Mr. M. G. Dowell began his school in Madison July 10.

Mr. H. S. Tompson took his leave this morning for Knoxville.

Dr. D. E. Proctor of Louisville is with his father, W. G. Proctor.

Mrs. A. E. Murcer returned home from Lexington last Saturday.

The new Telephone line from Crab Orchard to Bee Lick will soon be completed.

Rev. Oliver Walden preached an interesting sermon at the Baptist church Sunday.

M. H. Barnes, O. W. Cummins, H. S. Tompson and Gene McWilliams, attended the Brodhead picnic.

Mrs. Martha Albright the mother of A. E. and J. H. Albright was buried here Monday week.

Miss Elzara Reynolds returned home from Livingston last Saturday, where she has been visiting relatives.

W. H. BARNES.

### Institutes.

Teachers' institutes are to be held in the various counties at the following times and places:

July 17-21 Clay, Manchester.  
July 24-28 Owsley, Booneville.  
July 31 Lee, Beattyville.  
Aug. 3 Leslie, Hyden.  
Aug. 7-11 Jackson, McKee.  
Aug. 10 Wolfe, Hazel Green.  
Aug. 11-15 Madison, (col.) Richmond.  
Aug. 21-25 Estill, Irvine.  
Sept. 11-15 Knox, Barbourville.  
Sept. 11-15 Letcher, Whitesburg.  
Sept. 11-15 Laurel and Whitley, at Williamsburg.

### Teachers' Association.

The 22nd session of the colored teachers' association met at Danville, July 5, lasting three days. There were fifty teachers present.

Mrs. S. P. Craig cordially welcomed all, and Prof. W. H. Mayo responded.

Able papers dealing with the various problems of school conduct and management were read by Prof. J. W. Newton, Miss M. S. Brown, Prof. J. E. Givens, Mrs. Bettie Lewis, Miss M. I. Foster, Dr. B. F. Jones, Prof. P. T. Frazier, Dr. C. L. Puroe, and Dr. W. D. Tardiff. We regret that space does not permit us to review these papers, all of which were on practical subjects, and full of instruction.

The Cuban annexation question was well discussed.

Prof. C. C. Monroe was elected to write a history of the Colored People of Kentucky of the 19th century.

"Does the present instruction in our Public Schools have any moral and religious effect?" was thoroughly discussed.

The meeting was a grand success and every teacher was benefited. Each one should bring in a better report next year as the result of the work of the association.

## SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

### THE HOME.

Edited by MRS. KATE E. PUTMAN, Teacher in Berea College.

How often we hear the saying "a place for everything and everything in its place." It is a good proverb and the observance of it will certainly do much toward lightening the cares and burdens of the housewife. The same is true of the man of the family, for he can save himself very many useless steps if he puts all his tools and machinery where he knows just exactly where they are. But it is more particularly with the affairs inside the house that I write this week.

Right here another saying comes to mind: "Man works from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done." Sometimes it seems as if that is exactly so. When the man comes from the field where he has plowed all day he has possibly a short errand to do then is free to sit down and visit with a neighbor or read the newspaper. But with woman's work it is different. For after all the regular housework is done the ever-present mending basket presents itself as a spectre, and darning and patching consume the evening. All days are alike, until life seems only a dreary round of work.

Here is where the proverb will help you. If you will settle the first part of it, that will settle the rest. It is comparatively easy to have everything in its place if you have a place ready for it. Just think how many things are thrown upon the floor or piled upon the crowded tables or chairs because no one has had the enterprise to put up a shelf or two and fasten a few hooks into the wall.

Woman should do all she can to lighten her work, and she will find that much of the work is gone when there is the habit of putting things where they belong instead of wherever it happens to be. A few shelves cost almost nothing, but they are worth a good deal when we find how convenient they are. Then a few hooks for coats and hats are very cheap, but they will save a great deal of work in a year. A pretty and useful corner cupboard may be made at small expense, is the winter, perhaps, when the men have more time.

It is a great convenience to have everything so well arranged that you could put your hand on whatever you want, even in the dark. Now this must come through the mothers and daughters. They must plan the things which will save their steps and their time, and then persuade the men-folks to do the work. The house will have a neater, more home like look, the work will be done sooner and better and all the members of the family will feel more contented if we watch up the little things and are careful to put things just where they belong. Just try it and see, and our word for it, you will not be content to do otherwise when you once have the new way established.

### THE SCHOOL.

Edited by MRS. EDNA H. YOUNG, Dean of the Normal Department, Berea College.

Everywhere schools are beginning and institutes are being held. I wonder if we know just how much a school means in each neighborhood? Why, fathers and mothers, your boy has in him the making of a man who shall bless the world by his living in it, but he may grow up just a common, very common, man who will eat and drink and sleep, and wake and die and leave the world worse rather than better! I have seen canary birds trained so that they would climb little ladders step-by-step, would draw tiny carts, would lie down and play that they were dead and do many other things that made them seem wiser than some people. I have seen monkeys trained to do stranger things, and we have all seen trained dogs and horses. Now, with our boys and girls so much smarter than animals to begin with, we are in danger of thinking that they do not need so much education. But if the animals can be trained to outdo themselves, let us watch eagerly to see what our children shall become under the very best home and school training that we can give them.

Education does not mean just knowing things out of books. It means to be more industrious, more saving, kinder in the family, a better neighbor, a better Christian.

Parents and trustees must see to it that the best teacher that can be found teaches your school and keeps on teaching it. A really good man or woman can give your children a start toward success such as nothing else can give. You want your boys and girls to do more than you have been able to do,—send them to a good school to learn how. You want them to have a better chance than you have had,—put them under the steady influence of the best teacher you can get. And I wish that more of the parents would attend at least part of the Institute. You can tell by seeing the teachers together which ones are really interested in education and which ones attend Institute just to have a good time. It isn't always the teacher that talks most at Institute that can teach the best school, but you want a teacher that is at least interested enough to pay attention, when the rest talk.

Keep in touch with the teachers, visit the school, the Institute, and the association meeting. Put your children right into school at the very first of the term and keep them there every day. I foresee great things for the future! Better schools, better homes, stronger men, truer women. But the homes and schools of today must work together for the sake of the boys and girls who are to be the citizens of the coming years. Let us all ask ourselves what more we can do to help and that not some other time, but right now.

### THE FARM.

Edited by S. C. MASON, Professor of Horticulture, Berea College.

#### Better Roads

The value of a farm, other things being equal, can be measured by the kind of a road to be found between it and the market town. Every ton of hay, bushel of corn, basket of eggs, or dozen of chickens has a price influenced by the cost of getting them to market. Then the wood, lumber, shingles and bark produced in a given neighborhood have a certain value at the market town or the railroad, and their value where they are produced is the market price less what it costs to get them over the road to the market. Another value of roads is to enable the families along them to get out to the post-office, school-house, church or other place of public gathering. It is a characteristic of American civilization that the people want to mingle together, to learn the news, compare notes on farm and household experiences, listen to good lectures and music and generally to enjoy a life in common with their fellows, rather than to be shut in to their own reflections. The only way in which these privileges can be enjoyed is by having good roads from farm to farm and all farms with the common meeting points. Altogether then we find the farmer very much dependent upon the public high-way for his supplies, his profits and his comforts and civilization in life.

All that a patron of the road or one who must travel it can count as a benefit to him in having that road there for a year may be called the toll value of the road to him. Add to this the toll value of the road to his neighbor A and neighbors B and C and on through the neighborhood and we get the total toll value of the road to the whole neighborhood, district, or community. That is, we get a sum which those people interested, patrons of the road, could afford to pay rather than not have the road there and open for travel. This sum must evidently pay interest on the first cost of the road and the added cost of keeping it in repair. This is the simplest proposition possible. There can be no such thing as free roads. Cost of building and cost of keeping up must be paid by some one. Taxation is on the principle that the lands and personal property in a given territory are enhanced in value so that they can afford to pay a share of the cost of the roads in the district. The poll-tax is levied on the principle that every male resident of a similar territory, being of suitable age and bodily strength should do a fair share of the work of keeping up the common high-way, or pay for the doing of that share. A right adjustment of the burden to be born between the property of a territory and the male citizens of proper age gives the perfection of the road-law.

(continued next week)



LADIES' HALL CHAPEL LINCOLN HALL

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President, GEO. T. FAIRCHILD, LL. D., Berea, Ky.

FALL TERM OPENS SEP. 13.—WINTER TERM DEC. 13, 1899.